The present invention relates to a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base, characterized in that its aqueous phase contains at least two polyols each selected from the group comprising osides, oses and ose reduction products.

It further relates to a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base whose aqueous phase contains at least two polyols each selected from the group comprising osides, oses and ose reduction products, and which is characterized in that at least two of these polyols are selected from the group of ose reduction products comprising mannitol and xylitol.

According to the invention, the dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base can also be characterized in that one polyol is selected from the group of oses comprising glucose, rhamnose, xylose, mannose and fructose.

It relates more particularly to a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base according to the invention, characterized in that the polyol is selected from the group of oses comprising glucose, rhamnose, xylose, mannose and fructose.

In one embodiment, the dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base according to the invention is characterized in that one polyol selected from the group of oses is rhamnose.

It relates more particularly to a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base according to the invention, characterized in that the polyol is selected from the group of ose reduction products comprising mannitol and xylitol.

It relates more particularly to a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base according to the invention,

characterized in that the polyol is selected from the group of osides comprising fructooligosaccharides, the trisaccharide polymer of α-L-fucose-1->3-α-D-galactose-1->3-α-D-galacturonic acid, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, cyclodextrins, galactoarabinan and inulin.

The aqueous phase according to the invention also makes it possible to improve the cell viability of a culture of fibroblasts and keratinocytes, compared with a conventional aqueous phase.

In one embodiment, the aqueous phase of the dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base comprises at least one polyol selected from

In one particular embodiment according to the invention, the polyol is selected from the group of oses comprising glucose, rhamnose, xylose, mannose and fructose.

In another embodiment, the polyol is selected from the group of ose reduction products comprising mannitol and xylitol.

In another embodiment, the polyol is selected from the group of osides such as fructooligosaccharide, the trisaccharide polymer of α-L-fucose-1->3-α-D-galactose-1->3-α-D-galacturonic acid, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, cyclodextrins, galactoarabinan and inulin.

The present invention will now be explained from the experimental point of view.

Demonstration of the improvement in tolerability

The properties of the improvement in tolerability by the polyols as defined above were verified by a test that made it possible to demonstrate the non-degradation of the allostimulating function of human epidermal Langerhans cells.

The polyols were dissolved at a concentration of 2 mg/ml in a support.

The supports used, namely xylitol, rhamnose, mannitol and fructooligosaccharide, were tested in a mixed lympho-epidermal culture, separately or together, at final concentrations of 1 and 10%.

The test was conducted according to the protocol described in "Human in vitro T cell sensitization using hapten-modified epidermal Langerhans cells", Advances

in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 1993, 209, p. 212, C. Moulon et al.

Preliminary viability assays on the Langerhans cells after 18 hours of incubation in the presence of the different products did not show any toxic effect at the doses used.

The results of three experiments carried out with cells originating from different donors show that, at doses of 1 or 10%, the different products do not significantly modify the allostimulating function of Langerhans cells. Only a slight decrease in this function is observed

Ceteareth-2 ..... 3.5%
Ceteareth-21 ..... 2 to 4%
Lipid extract of Laminaria ochroleuca . 5%
Squalane 5%
Cetyl alcohol 2%

B – Aqueous phase
Water ..... qsp 100%
Dipropylene glycol ..... 1 – 8%
Dimethicone copolyol ..... 0.1 – 5%
Disodium EDTA ..... 0.05 – 0.5%
Preservatives ..... qs

C – Ingredients added to the emulsion at a temperature below 50°C
Salicylic acid ..... 0.1 – 0.5%
Zinc gluconate ..... 0.1 – 1%
Water 3%

Ascorbyl palmitate ..... 0.01 to 0.1%
Tocopherol acetate ..... 0.1 to 1%
Vitamin A palmitate ..... 0.01 to 1%

d-Panthenol ..... 0.1 to 1%
Pyridoxine ..... 0.01 to 0.05%

Citric acid ..... 0.1 – 0.5%
Trisodium citrate ..... 1 to 2.5%
Mannitol 0.5%
Fructooligosaccharide 3.0%
Xylitol 2.0%
Rhamnose ..... 0.1 to 1%
L-fucose ..... 0.01 to 1%
Superoxide dismutase ..... 0.01 to 1%
Water 4%

Example 7: Dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base for an isotonic lotion

Hexylene glycol	4%
d-Panthenol	0.1%
Mannitol	0.02%
Fructooligosaccharide	2.0%
Rhamnose	0.01%
Xylitol	0.50%
Trimethylglycine	2%
Preservatives	qs
Water	qsp 100%

Example 8: Dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base for a make-up removing lotion

A – Aqueous phase	
Polysorbate 20	1.0%
Caprylyl/capryl glucoside (Oramix CG110)	2.0%
Lipid extract of Laminaria ochroleuca	0.1%
PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate	0.5%
Hexylene glycol	4 – 5%
d-Panthenol	0.1%
Mannitol	0.02%
Fructooligosaccharide	1.0%
Rhamnose	0.01%
Xylitol	0.50%
Preservatives	qs
Water	qsp 100%

CLAIMS

1. A dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base whose aqueous phase contains at least two polyols each selected from the group comprising osides, oses and ose reduction products, characterized in that at least two of these polyols are selected from the group of ose reduction products comprising mannitol and xylitol, and in that at least one polyol is selected from the group of oses comprising glucose, rhamnose, xylose, mannose and fructose.

2. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that one polyol selected from the group of oses is rhamnose.

3. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that one polyol is selected from the group of osides comprising fructo-oligosaccharides, the trisaccharide polymer of α-L-fucose-1->3-α-D-galactose-1->3-α-D-galacturonic acid, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, cyclodextrins, galactoarabinan and inulin.

4. A dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base whose fatty phase contains at least two liposoluble polyols each selected from the group comprising Rhamnosoft®, cetearyl glucoside, mannitan laurate and glucose glutamate.

5. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that it also contains a fatty phase comprising a substance selected from liporegulatory substances.

6. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the substance selected from liporegulatory substances is a lipid

extract of Laminaria ochroleuca which is rich in eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid.

7. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the substance selected from liporegulatory substances is soy oil.

8. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the substance selected from liporegulatory substances is linseed oil.

9. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the substance selected from liporegulatory substances is rapeseed oil.

10. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the substance selected from liporegulatory substances is a fish oil rich in alpha-linolenic, eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids.

11. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in claim 5, characterized in that the substance selected from liporegulatory substances is a product obtained by synthetic or biosynthetic chemistry of the mono-, di- or triglyceride type, or a phospholipid or glycolipid whose fatty acid composition is between 10 and 100% of alpha-linolenic, eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids.

12. The use of at least two polyols each selected from the group comprising osides, oses and ose reduction products, characterized in that at least two of these polyols are selected from the group of ose reduction products comprising mannitol and xylitol, in the aqueous phase of a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base,

for improving its tolerability and/or optimizing the effect of at least one active ingredient.

13. The use as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the polyol is selected from the group of oses comprising glucose, rhamnose, xylose, mannose and fructose.

14. The use as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the polyol is selected from the group of oses is rhamnose.

15. The use as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the polyol is selected from the group of osides comprising fructooligosaccharides, the trisaccharide polymer of α-L-fucose-1->3-α-D-galactose-1->3-α-D-galacturonic acid, hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulfate, cyclodextrins, galactoarabinan and inulin.

16. The use of at least two liposoluble polyols each selected from the group comprising Rhamnosoft®, cetearyl glucoside, mannitan laurate and glucose glutamate, in the fatty phase of a dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base, for improving its tolerability and/or optimizing the effect of at least one active ingredient.

17. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11, characterized in that the total polyol content is between 0.1 and 40% of the total weight of the aqueous phase.

18. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in any one of claims 4, characterized in that the total content of liposoluble polyols is between 0.01 and 10% of the total weight of the fatty phase.

19. The dermal and/or cosmetic galenic base as claimed in any one of claims 5 to 11, characterized in that the total content of liporegulatory substances is between 0.01 and 100% of the total weight of the fatty phase.

20. A cosmetic and/or dermo-cosmetic composition, characterized in that it comprises a base as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 12, 18 and 19.